ACWI
Streamflow Information Collaborative (SIC)
Tuesday, November 13, 2018
10:30am Central

Phone: 1-855-547-8255 (toll free), Access Code 74449#
1-703-648-4848, Access Code 74449#

WEBEX: https://global.gotomeeting.com/join/882470341

Attendees:
Ryan Mueller (IDNR), Mike Woodside (USGS), Sandy Eberts (USGS), Chad Wagner (USGS), Paul Curtis (BLM), Dan Ceynar (Iowa Flood Center), Heather Gacek (Gwinnett County, GA, Dept. of Water), Robert Mason (USGS), Meredith Carr (NRC), Sarah Kreitzer (Office of Surface Mining and Reclamation Enforcement), Michael Eddy (Research Triangle Institute), Brian Beucler (FHWA), Sue Lowry (ICWP)

Business Portion:
Approval of agenda – additions/deletions: Agenda approved

Approval of previous meeting minutes: Minutes from 08/14/2018 were adopted

Ryan Mueller welcomed Sandy Eberts (USGS) as the new USGS Streamflow Information Collaborative Co-Chair (see bio below) and thanked Mike Woodside for his time served as Co-Chair.

Sandy Eberts
Sandy is the Program Science Coordinator for the USGS Water Mission Area, Office of Planning and Programming (OPP). She has more than 30 years of hydrology experience and has developed and led multidisciplinary scientific program at the regional and national levels. She holds B.S. and M.S. degrees in Geology from The Ohio State University and a Certificate in Legislative Studies from Georgetown University. Sandy also serves as the USGS representative to the Source Water Collaborative—27 national organizations united to protect America's sources of drinking water. She is a member of the American Water Works Association Groundwater Committee, the International Joint Commission Science Advisory Board - Research Coordination Committee, the Great Lakes Coordinating Committee Executive Support Group and the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement Annex 4 Objectives and Targets Task Team.

Presentation:
Chad Wagner, Program Coordinator, USGS Groundwater and Streamflow Information Program
The Streamflow conditions in the Carolinas during and following hurricane Florence
Link to presentation at the SIC website: https://acwi.gov/hydrology/sic/presentations/index.html

Chad Wagner
Chad is the new Program Coordinator of the U.S. Geological Survey, Groundwater and Streamflow Information Program (GWSIP). He has been with the USGS since 2000 as a project chief and in various leadership positions, all of which have allowed him to gain a strong understanding and appreciation for the way USGS collects, processes and delivers our streamflow and groundwater information. Chad recently moved into the GWSIP Coordinator role from his position as the Associate Director of the USGS South Atlantic Water Science Center (North

Carolina-South Carolina-Georgia), where he provided leadership over a very diverse group of scientists that conduct data collection and research/investigations related to topics such as hydraulic, hydrologic and groundwater modeling, tracking the movement of groundwater contamination, water-availability for human and ecological uses, and groundwater and surface-water quality related to anthropogenic and agricultural activities.

Since 2010, Chad has been involved in USGS Storm Tide Monitoring efforts - from the field deployments, to team coordination and working with FEMA on Mission Assignments. From his early days with the USGS, Chad has also been heavily involved in hydroacoustics and has helped shape the USGS advancements in streamflow measurement techniques since the mid 2000's. Chad holds a Bachelor and Master of Science degrees in Civil/Environmental Engineering from the University of Tennessee and is a licensed Professional Engineer.

Q&A Following Presentation:

Q: Were the rapid deployment gages (RDGs) stage only, or did some monitor streamflow?
A: Stage only. However, some of the RDGs were installed near existing streamgages, so if a streamflow measurement was made at a permanent gage, one was also made at the RDG. The RDGs also had meteorological sensors that collected barometric pressure, wind speed and direction. There were some precipitation inaccuracies when the storm surge was so high that it affected what the precipitation gage picked up.

Q: Was the use of the RDGs internal only? A: No. The RDGs are surveyed when they are installed so they can be tied in to the North American Vertical Datum of 1988 (NAVD88) to provide context to the community for decision making.

Q: How much do the RDGs cost: A: Previously, they were in the 8-10K range, but Chad was uncertain how much the smaller profile RDGs will cost.

Q: Are there pre-determined locations for RDGs? A: Yes, there are pre-determined locations from South Carolina to Maine, and along the Gulf Coast. USGS Water Science Centers have a cache of RDGs on hand and put them out as needed. If a Center does not have enough on hand, they can get them from the USGS Hydrologic Instrumentation Facility (HIF) within a day or two.

Q: Are there similar capabilities in more inland areas? A: There is a push to have more RDGs in inland areas that are prone to flooding. Dan Ceynar mentioned that the Iowa Flood Center has permanent “RDGs” (stage only gages) that serve a similar purpose.

Sue Lowry (ICWP) met with Aaron Ray, OMB Budget Examiner for USGS, in early November; Aaron asked her what she thought about the RDGs. Sue brought this up to let the work group know that the word is getting out about the utility of the RDGs.

Next SIC Meeting:
December 11, 2018 10:30 central.